In Java, there are multiple ways to handle input and output. Here are examples of how to use

1. command line arguments,
2. the BufferedReader class, and
3. the Scanner class for input in Java.

**Command Line Arguments:**

Command line arguments allow you to pass values to your Java program when executing it from the command line. Here's an example:

public class CommandLineArgsExample

{

public static void main(String[] args) {

if (args.length > 0)

{

System.out.println("Hello, " + name + "!"+ args[0];);

} else {

System.out.println("No name provided.");

}

}

}

When you run this program from the command line, you can provide a name as a command line argument:

java **CommandLineArgsExample** **Tom**

Output:

Hello, **Tom**!

If you don't provide any command line arguments, it will display:

No name provided.

BufferedReader Class:

The BufferedReader class in Java can be used to read input from the console. Here's an example:

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

public class BufferedReaderExample {

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

System.out.print("Enter your name: ");

String name = reader.readLine();

System.out.println("Hello, " + name + "!");

}

}

In this example, we create a BufferedReader object reader to read input from the console. We use the readLine() method to read a line of text entered by the user.

Scanner Class:

The Scanner class provides more advanced parsing capabilities for different data types. Here's an example:

import java.util.Scanner;

public class ScannerExample {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Enter your age: ");

int age = scanner.nextInt();

System.out.println("Your age is: " + age);

scanner.close();

}

}

In this example, we create a Scanner object scanner to read input from the console. We use the nextInt() method to read an integer entered by the user. You can use other methods like nextLine(), nextDouble(), etc., to read different data types.

Remember to import the necessary classes (java.io.BufferedReader, java.io.IOException, java.io.InputStreamReader, java.util.Scanner) at the beginning of your Java program.